

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
**HENSON & GREEN.**  
Office East corner of the Public Square, opposite the  
Fayette Hotel.

**TERMS OF PUBLICATION.**  
For one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00  
If not paid before the close of the year, 3 00  
**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
1 Square of 12 lines, or less, one dollar for the  
first, 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.  
Business and Professional Cards inserted at 10  
per annum.  
To Merchants and business men, who adver-  
tise by the year, liberal deductions will be made.  
**JOB PRINTING.**  
Of every description, executed with neatness and  
despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.  
**JUSTICES BLANKS.**  
Handomely printed, kept constantly on hand, and  
for sale low.  
Messrs. Wm. D. Malone and N. B. Coates  
are our authorized agents, at Huntsville.

**Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c.,**  
**AT REDUCED PRICES,**  
BY WM. R. SNELSON,  
FAYETTE, MO.

**JUST** received and now opened, a large and  
well selected stock of—  
**Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines,**  
**Paints, Dye-stuffs, Perfumery, Glass, &c.,**  
which having been purchased and carefully selected  
by himself in person and will be sold at a great  
reduction on former prices.  
Particular attention paid to filling orders from  
Physicians, with fresh medicines, at a small ad-  
vance on cost.

**SCHOOL BOOKS.**  
A full assortment of School Books of every de-  
scription, which will be sold lower than they can  
be purchased this side of St. Louis. Arrange-  
ments have been made which will insure at all  
times a complete assortment.  
Also, Medical, Law and Theological Books,  
Novels, Poetical works of different authors, Al-  
bums, &c., &c., all of which are offered at prices  
that cannot fail to please.  
Fayette, May 23d, 1847.

**Doct. Wm. Everett,**  
H. V. located permanently in Fayette, of-  
fers his professional services to the citizens  
of the place and vicinity.  
Residence 24 door below the Bank.  
Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

**Doct. A. S. Dinwiddie,**  
GRATEFUL for past patronage, will continue  
to offer his MEDICAL SERVICES to the  
citizens of Howard County.  
Office on the South East side of the public  
square, where he can usually be found in the day;  
at night—at his residence, 3d door below the Bank.  
Fayette, April 10th, 1847.

**DR. J. S. CLARK,**  
**Surgeon Dentist,**  
4 doors north of the Plumber's House,  
SAINT LOUIS, MO.  
DR. CLARK refers to his patients, of the last  
eight years, in the city and State.  
St. Louis, February 6th, 1847. 48—6m.

**L. D. Brewer,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
WILL attend to any business entrusted to  
him—in the Second Judicial District.  
**REFERENCES.**  
BROWNING & BUSHEL, Quincy, Illinois.  
A. W. MORRISON, Esq., Fayette.  
COL. J. DAVIS.  
W. PICKET, Benton, Miss.  
COL. P. H. FOUNTAIN, Pontotock, Miss.  
McCAMPBELL & COATES, Huntsville, Mo.  
Office—McCAMPBELL'S Buildings, Huntsville,  
Mo. [Randolph co., Dec. 12th, '46. 40—1y]

**Benjamin H. Twombly,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
WILL practice in the Courts of Howard.  
Randolph, Charlton and Carroll counties.  
Office on the west side of the Public Square,  
Fayette, Howard Co., Mo., May 2d, 1847. 5-ly

**DR. KUECKELHAN'S**  
**INFALLIBLE**  
**WORM POWDERS.**  
THE composition of this invaluable antidote,  
being simple and harmless to the constitu-  
tion, is of such certain efficacy in the expulsion  
of worms, that the inventor of it, actuated by the  
strongest motives of benevolence, feels desirous to  
promulgate its character.

Frustrated too often by the uncertain effect and  
frequent failure, as well as of the numerous secret  
compounds and patent vermifuges, he has, after  
an extensive use of these powders for fifteen years,  
deemed his success complete, and now, induced  
by the solicitations of thousands, offers it to the  
public at large, confident himself of contributing a  
mite to the public good.  
This compound, although bearing its name from  
its antihelminthic quality only, is equally valuable  
in all disorders that originate in morbid obstruc-  
tions and congestions in the bowels. The effect  
of it is thoroughly purgative, and therefore it is a  
judicious prescription not only for certain classes  
of indigestions, dyspepsias and gastric fevers, but  
a variety of diseases created by sympathy of the  
primary affected organ with the sensual and other  
particular organs come under its reach. Peculiar  
sore eyes, glandular swellings of the abdo-  
men and neck, chronic eruptions of the skin, pain  
in the joints in children, &c., are cured with these  
powders.

For the purpose of establishing the proof of  
this assertion, a few of the many certificates that  
might have been procured were added to the first  
issue of this medicine, and are only augmented  
by a few more now, to avoid too large a wrapper;  
therefore, on the reprint of the labels the inventor  
allows himself to add only, that the ten thousand  
packets (each containing ten ordinary doses)  
which he put up two years ago, have been sold and  
used to such satisfaction, that he now is putting up  
a sufficient quantity to accommodate more distant  
agents.

The inventor of these powders recommends the  
use of them in particular for children. Their  
weaker digestion, their greater and unregulated  
appetite and their diet, predisposes them to accumulations of crudities and mucous  
sediments in the bowels, and therefore subjects  
them to all the thousand distressing symptoms  
of inveteration and its consequences.

Directions are found on the wrappers of the  
packages.  
Price 25 cents.—For sale at Dr. Snelson's  
Drug Store and Criglar's Hotel.  
Fayette, September 19th, 1847. 29—3m\*

**Family Groceries.**  
Leaf and brown Sugars,  
Crushed do.  
Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, Mustard  
Ground Pepper, Vinegar,  
N. O. and Sugar house Molasses,  
Mackerel, Vinegar, Tar,  
Dye Stuffs, (of all kinds)  
Very fine fresh Teas.  
Star and Tallow Candles, &c., &c., for sale  
by SWITZLER & SMITH,  
Fayette, April 24th, 1847.

# BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.  
Vol. 8. FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1847. No. 35.

## General Army Orders.

From the New Orleans Picayune of the 15th.  
On the 17th of September Gen. Scott  
republican his general orders, proclaiming  
martial law in places occupied by our  
troops, with important additions. From  
these orders we copy that portion by  
which contributions are levied upon the  
capital, and the reasons therefor assigned.  
We are gratified to see this rigorous measure  
put in force.

14. For the ease and safety of both parties,  
in all cities and towns occupied by the  
American army, a Mexican police  
shall be established and duly harmonized  
with the military police of the said forces.  
15. This splendid capital—its churches  
and religious worship; its convents and  
monasteries; its inhabitants and property,  
are, moreover, placed under the special  
safeguard of the faith and honor of the  
American army.

16. In consideration of the foregoing  
protection, a contribution of \$150,000 is  
imposed on this capital, to be paid in four  
weekly instalments of thirty seven thousand  
five hundred dollars (\$37,500) each,  
beginning on Monday next, the 20th inst.,  
and terminating on Monday, the 11th of October.

17. The Ayuntamiento, or corporate au-  
thority of the city, is specially charged  
with the collection and payment of the  
several instalments.

18. Of the whole contribution to be  
paid over to this army, twenty thousand  
dollars shall be appropriated to the pur-  
chase of extra comforts for the wounded  
and sick in hospital; ninety thousand dol-  
lars (\$90,000) to the purchase of blankets  
and shoes for gratuitous distribution among  
the rank and file of the army, and forty  
thousand dollars (\$40,000) reserved for other  
necessary military purposes.

The next order we find is dated the 18th,  
and assigns to the troops their different  
quarters in the city. That portion of the  
order would possess no interest here, but  
the following paragraphs are of a gratify-  
ing character.

7. No private house shall be occupied by  
any corps or officer until all suitable public  
buildings within the above ranges shall be  
fully occupied; and all officers attached to  
troops shall be quartered with or near  
their troops respectively.

8. No rent shall be paid by the United  
States for any building occupied by troops  
or officers, without a special direction from  
general headquarters; nor shall any private  
house be occupied as quarters without the  
free consent of the owner, or orders from  
general headquarters. No deviation from  
these injunctions will be tolerated.

9. The collection of customs or duties at  
the several gates of the city, by the civil  
authorities of the same, will be continued  
as heretofore, until modified by the civil  
and military governor (Maj. Gen. Quitman)  
according to the views of the general-in-  
chief. But supplies belonging to the Quar-  
termaster and Commissary's Department  
will at once be exempted from all duties.

Gen. Quitman's orders dated the 17th,  
allow unarmed persons, in the pursuit of  
their private affairs, to pass and repass  
the city gates and outposts, but none with  
arms, without special leave. He also pro-  
hibits arms, ammunition, tobacco, or public  
property of any kind to be taken from the  
city.

Another order of Gen. Q. allows the col-  
lection of customs and duties at the gates  
of the city as usual, save on supplies for  
the Quartermaster's and Commissary's De-  
partment. The proceeds are to be appro-  
priated in the first instance to city expen-  
ses, and the residue as the General may af-  
terwards direct.

Though straitened for room, we cannot  
forbear copying the following article from  
the American Star, which does only justice  
to the heroic gallantry of the privates in  
our army:

**The Rank and File.**—Never did the ranks  
of an army in the world contain so many  
gallant spirits as are numbered in this small  
band of ours which fought its way from  
San Augustin to this city. During that  
time many of the non-commissioned offi-  
cers and privates distinguished themselves  
to a great degree, and gave assurance to  
the world that when Americans war, those  
of the lower grades enter it with all the spirit  
of the highest in command. Recently,  
when an order was read at the head of  
companies for so many volunteers to step  
out of the ranks to undertake some perilous  
enterprise against the enemy, scarce a man  
remained in the ranks, and it was with  
the greatest difficulty the selection could be  
made, so eager were all to participate in the  
adventure. How is it possible to whip  
such men, unless they are all killed? Their  
bearing in action has not only won the ad-  
miration and esteem of the commander-in-  
chief, but he is so infatuated with them that  
we verily believe he would be pleased to  
hug to his breast the entire army at one  
time.

According to an act of Congress of  
March 3, those who have distinguished  
themselves here will have a brevet grade  
of rank, or be entitled to receive addi-  
tional pay, and hundreds of them will be  
named for it by their commanders, for  
their good conduct during the last month.

So nobly have the rank and file per-  
formed the work given in charge, that we  
wish it was possible for all of them to be  
noticed in such a manner as would bring  
to them some substantial reward from that  
Government for whom they are performing  
such wonders in this country.

Gen. Scott copied the act of Congress

above alluded to into one of his general  
orders, with remarks most gratifying to  
his troops, and he extended indulgences to  
them of a trifling but pleasing kind, in  
issuing allowances of tobacco from the  
Mexican stock captured.

At a general court martial, convened on  
the 20th, amongst others, were tried Ser-  
geant James Bannan and Corporal Edward  
Hill, of the 5th Infantry, charged with  
mutinous conduct and drunkenness on guard.  
After a fair and impartial investigation of  
the facts, they were found guilty of the  
charges preferred and both sentenced to  
be shot. The Star, from which we learn  
the facts, says that Gen. Worth and all  
the officers of the 5th Infantry signed a  
request for the pardon of these men, and  
that the sentence was suspended. There  
are reports of several trials for minor of-  
fences in the Star, but we cannot find room  
for them.

A statement is made in the Star, vin-  
dicating Gen. Scott from the complaints  
we presume to have been made by the  
Mexican prisoners in his hands, of hard-  
ship and ill treatment. It is shown conclu-  
sively that these prisoners have only their  
own government to blame, for it twice re-  
fused to entertain overtures made by Gen-  
eral Scott, to effect an arrangement by  
which the situation of the prisoners might  
be rendered as little irksome as possible.  
Gen. Scott holds the Mexican officers on  
parole strictly to their pledge of honor,  
although the Mexican government has en-  
couraged them to violate it. He moreover  
requires the Mexicans to furnish necessaries  
for all his prisoners, and allows them to  
furnish as many luxuries as they please.

The following orders of Gen. Scott point  
to a danger by which he is beset. The  
order is eminently characteristic of his high  
spirit, his humanity and care for his troops:

**GENERAL ORDERS—No. 296.**  
**HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,**  
**Mexico, Sept. 22d, 1847.**

The general-in-chief has received, through  
many kind sources, Mexican and others,  
undoubted information that an extensive  
conspiracy is on foot about us, to surprise  
(by means of an insurrection) our guards  
and quarters, and to murder our officers  
and men.

Mexican officers and soldiers, in disguise,  
who had not the courage to defend their  
capital, are the leaders of this conspiracy,  
aided by some fifteen hundred thieves and  
murderers, who were turned loose for that  
purpose and to prey upon the peaceable  
inhabitants, the night before the triumphal  
entry of the American army into this city.

The conspirators have also the services  
of several false priests who dishonor the  
holy religion which they only profess for  
the special occasion.

Until ready for the insurrection, the dis-  
guised villains hope to do us much harm  
in detail. Their plan is to assassinate  
stragglers, particularly drunken men; to  
entice individuals or small parties into  
shops, to drink, and to stab them when in  
their cups; to entice our gallant Roman  
Catholic soldiers who have done so much  
honor to our colors, to desert, under a  
promise of lands in California, which our  
arms have already conquered, and which,  
forever will remain a part of the United  
States.

Let all our soldiers, Protestant and Catho-  
lic, remember the fate of the deserters  
taken at Churubusco. These deluded  
wretches were also promised money and  
land; but the Mexican Government, by  
every sort of ill usage, drove them to take  
up arms against the country and flag they  
had voluntarily sworn to support, and next  
placed them in front of the battle—in po-  
sitions from which they could not possibly  
escape the conquering valor of our glori-  
ous ranks. After every effort of the  
general-in-chief to save, by judicious dis-  
crimination, as many of those miserable  
convicts as possible, fifty of them have  
paid for their treachery by an ignominious  
death on the gallows!

Again the general-in-chief calls on his  
brethren in arms, of all grades, to be con-  
stantly on the alert, by day as by night;  
never to appear in the streets without side  
arms; to walk out only in parties of twos,  
threes or more, and to avoid all obscure  
places—particularly treacherous dram shops  
and liquor stores.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott:  
**H. L. SCOTT, A. A. G.**

The following orders will show how so-  
licitous Gen. Scott is that the religious  
sentiments of the Mexicans should be re-  
spected by his troops. All tolerant and  
good men we think will approve:

**GENERAL ORDERS—No. 297.**  
**HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,**  
**Mexico, Sept. 24, 1847.**

1. Here, as in all Roman Catholic coun-  
tries, there are frequent religious pro-  
cessions in the streets as well as in churches,  
such as the elevation of the host, the *viaticum*,  
funerals, &c.

The interruption of such processions has  
already been prohibited in orders, and as  
no civilized person will ever wantonly do  
any act to hurt the religious feelings of  
others, it is earnestly requested of all Prot-  
estant Americans either to keep out of the  
way or to pay to the Catholic religion and  
its ceremonies every decent remark of re-  
spect and deference.

3. In the case of the *viaticum* [visits of  
consolation to the sick and dying] com-  
manders of corps are requested, when called  
upon, to allow two Roman Catholic soldiers  
to perform the usual functions on such oc-  
casions.

4. There is every reason to believe that  
a very large distribution of knives and  
dirks has recently been made to liberated  
convicts, [thieves and murderers] for the

purpose of assassinating American soldiers  
found drunk, or otherwise off their guard.

5. Measures are in progress to search  
out and seize for execution the instigators  
and leaders of those assassins. In the  
meantime guards and patrols will search  
all suspicious persons, disarm, and if neces-  
sary, confine them for trial and punishment.  
By command of Major Gen. Scott.

**H. L. SCOTT, A. A. G.**  
The following order touches the military  
police of the city; it is numbered 298, and  
bears date as above:

[Provides for guarding the city, by day  
and night, and the keeping in order the  
quarters of the troops.]

The following orders, of Gen. Quitman  
need no explanation:

**OFFICE CIVIL AND MILITARY GOVERNOR,**  
**National Palace, Sept. 25.**

Whereas it is known that officers of the  
Mexican army are now in this city without  
the permission of the proper authorities—  
this is to give all such persons notice that  
they are required to report themselves  
within the next three days, to Lieut. Col.  
Hitchcock, Inspector General of the Army,  
at his office, No. 10, Calle Capuchinas, or  
they will be proceeded against as spies.

**J. A. QUITMAN,**  
Major General and Governor.

**Office of the Civil and Military Governor,**  
**National Palace, Sept. 27, 1847.**

An effort is making to impose upon the  
soldiers of the army by depreciating the value  
of the gold and silver coin of the United  
States in this market. To prevent the con-  
fusion and injustice which will arise from  
the toleration of this evil, it is ordered that  
in all transactions of purchase and sale the  
coin of the United States shall be received  
according to its lawful value; that is, an  
eagle for \$10; a half eagle for \$5; a fifty  
cent piece for a half dollar; a twenty-five  
cent piece for a quarter of a dollar; a dime  
for the one-tenth of a dollar; a half dime  
one-twentieth of a dollar. All persons violat-  
ing this order will be liable to a fine of  
five dollars for each offence.

**J. A. QUITMAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.**  
and Civil and Military Governor.

**Office of the Civil and Military Governor,**  
**National Palace, Sept. 20, 1847.**

All persons, whether public or private in-  
dividuals, to whom tobacco, cigars, purses,  
or any other public property, moneys or  
credits have been entrusted by the Mexi-  
can Government, or its agents for safe keep-  
ing or for sale, are required, without delay  
to present at this office written statements  
of the amounts and places of deposits; or  
just accounts of the disposition of the same,  
with proper vouchers.

**J. A. QUITMAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.**  
and Civil and Military Governor.

**Office of the Civil and Military Governor,**  
**National Palace, Sept. 22, 1847.**

To enable the city authorities to raise  
the contribution laid upon them, the fol-  
lowing Orders are made with the approba-  
tion of the general-in-chief:

1. The municipal authorities of the city  
and district will retain all their usual sources  
of revenue. In addition thereto, the in-  
ternal customs or duties which have hereto-  
fore been collected at the custom-house,  
city gates and elsewhere are, for the present,  
surrendered to the Ayuntamiento, to be  
collected and disposed of by them, sub-  
ject to such modifications and orders as  
may from time to time be received from  
this office, or from the general-in-chief.

2. The management and revenues of the  
post office are likewise, for the present,  
yielded up to the Ayuntamiento.

3. After setting aside a supply of the public  
cigars and tobacco sufficient for two  
months' consumption, to be distributed in  
kind to the army, the residue will be dis-  
posed of to the municipal authorities at the  
rate of — per arroba, with leave to dispose  
of it in the manner at the prices heretofore  
usual with the Mexican Government. The  
price and the terms of the sale to the Ayun-  
tamiento to be determined on between them  
and the principal quartermaster of the ar-  
my.

4. Tobacco, not belonging to the Mexi-  
can Government, and which may hereafter  
be brought into market, may be disposed of  
by the city authorities as heretofore.

5. All supplies for the army shall be in-  
troduced free of any duty or charge what-  
ever.

6. Semi-weekly reports of the receipts  
into the city treasury, and of the expendi-  
tures, will be made to the civil and military  
governor.

**J. A. QUITMAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.**  
and Civil and Military Governor.

## PUNISHMENT OF THE DESERTERS.

We have not room for the orders in full,  
in which the trial and sentences of the dif-  
ferent deserters are given, but give the sub-  
stance.

By general order, dated the 8th Sept. it  
appears that a court martial, of which Col.  
Riley, of the 2d Infantry, was President,  
tried twenty-nine men for desertion to the  
enemy. Their fate may be read in the fol-  
lowing sentences of General Scott:

## SENTENCES.

The court found the above named prison-  
ers, [the names are given again below] sev-  
erally guilty as charged and sentenced each  
(two thirds of the members of the court in  
every instance concurring in the sentence)  
"to be hanged by the neck until he is dead."

2. The General-in-Chief approves the  
foregoing proceedings and sentences, with  
the following exceptions: the cases of T.  
Riley, company I, 3d Infantry; Jas. Mills,  
company H, same regiment, and John Reilly,  
company K, 5th Infantry.

These three prisoners severally commit-  
ted the crime of desertion as charged, in

the early part of April, 1846. At that date  
the U. States were at peace with Mexico  
and all the world; for the present war did  
not break out, in fact, till a later date, and  
was not recognized to exist, by the Con-  
gress of the United States, till the 13th of  
the following month.

No higher punishment can therefore, be  
legally inflicted upon these atrocious offend-  
ers, T. Riley, J. Mills and J. Reilly, than  
that proscribed for a state of peace, viz:—  
Fifty lashes with a rawhide whip, well laid  
on the bare back of each, and their punish-  
ment is commuted accordingly—with the  
addition, that each be branded on the cheek  
with the letter D, kept a close prisoner as  
long as this army remains in Mexico, and  
then be drummed out of the service.

So much of the punishment, in the case  
of Henry Newer, company D, 4th artillery,  
as relates to hanging, is, on the recommen-  
dation of many members of the court remit-  
ted, and a like remission is made in the case  
of Edward M'Herron, company G, same  
regiment, out of consideration for a son, a  
private in the same company, who has re-  
mained faithful to his colors.

There being some slight circumstances  
of mitigation in the several cases of H. Ak-  
les, J. Bartley, A. McKee, and J. Bowers,  
all of company H, 3d artillery, their senten-  
ces are commuted as in the cases of T. Ri-  
ley, J. Mills and J. Reilly above.

The remainder of the prisoners tried by  
the same court, and for the same crime, viz:  
H. Venator, and F. Rhode, company I, 2d  
dragoons; W. A. Wallace, company C, 3d  
infantry; L. Macky, company K, 3d infantry;  
P. Dalton, company B, 2d infantry; J.  
Sheehan and J. A. Myers, company G, 5th  
infantry; H. Whistler, company E, 4th ar-  
tillery; Elmer S. Lusk, company C, 3d in-  
fantry; James Spears, company D, 7th in-  
fantry; Dennis Conshan, company I, 7th in-  
fantry; James McDowell, company K, 7th in-  
fantry; Martin Lydon, company D, 7th in-  
fantry; Wm. H. Keech, company F, 4th  
artillery; Wm. Outhouse, company I, 2d  
infantry; H. Oster, company D, 4th  
artillery; Wm. O'Connor, company K, 1st  
artillery; Andrew Nolan, company G, 4th  
artillery; Herman Schmidt, company D, 3d  
infantry; K. W. Garretson, company H, 3d  
infantry; will be hung according to their  
several sentences, between the hours of 6  
and 11 o'clock in the afternoon, next after  
the receipt of this order, as may be arrang-  
ed by the commander of the post or camp  
where the said prisoners may respectively  
be found. [The above named men, excepting  
A. Venator, F. Rhode, J. A. Myers and J.  
Sheehan, were executed at San Angel, Sept.  
10, 1847.]

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott.

H. L. Scott, A. A. G.

Two days subsequently, we have further  
orders, from which we learn that the four  
men named above, were not hung on the  
10th, as they were passing at the time from  
Tacubaya to Mexico. They were ordered  
to be hung on the 11th of September,  
and the sentence was executed at Mexico.

Thirty-six other prisoners were tried by  
a court martial, over which Col. Garland  
presided. Their fate may be read in the  
sentences, dated the 10th September, after  
their conviction for desertion:

And the court accordingly sentenced the  
several prisoners (two-thirds of the mem-  
bers in every case concurring in the sen-  
tence) each to be hung by the neck till he  
is dead. [Their names are given below.]

Before the same court, Martin Miles, of  
company A, 8th Infantry, and Abraham  
Fitzpatrick, of the same company and regi-  
ment, were duly tried and convicted upon  
the charge of desertion, and the court two-  
thirds of the members concurring, senten-  
ced each to be shot.

Before the same court were duly tried  
and convicted upon the charge of desertion  
the following named prisoners: John Kelly,  
company C, 3d Infantry; John Murphy,  
company G, 8th Infantry; John Little, com-  
pany C, 2d Dragoons. And the court ac-  
cordingly sentenced each "to receive 50  
lashes well laid on with a raw hide on his  
bare back; to forfeit all pay and allowances  
that are or may become due him; to be in-  
dubitably marked on the right hip with the  
letter D, two inches in length; to wear an  
iron yoke weighing 8 pounds, with three  
prongs, each one foot in length, around his  
neck, to be confined at hard labor, in charge  
of the guard, during the time the army re-  
mains in Mexico, and then to have his head  
shaved and to be drummed out of the ser-  
vice."

Before the same court was tried upon the  
charge of desertion, Lewis Pfeiffer, of com-  
pany C, 4th Infantry, whom the court found  
to be not guilty of desertion, but guilty of  
absence without leave, and accordingly  
sentenced him "to forfeit all pay and allow-  
ances that are or may become due him, and  
be discharged the service."

2. The General-in-Chief approves the pro-  
ceedings, findings and sentences in the fore-  
going cases.

On the recommendation of the members  
of the court, the sentence of Abraham  
Fitzpatrick, company A, 8th Infantry; John  
Brooke, company F, 6th Infantry; and Da-  
vid McElroy, company E, 6th Infantry  
are remitted.

On account of mitigating circumstances  
in the cases of Rogers Duhan, company F,  
6th Infantry; Samuel H. Thomas, company  
C, 6th Infantry; John Daly, Rifle Regiment;  
Thomas Cassidy, company I, 8th Infantry,  
and Martin Miles, company A, 8th Infantry,  
the sentence of death is commuted to the  
following: "To receive fifty lashes well laid  
on, with a rawhide whip, to be branded on  
a cheek with the letter D, to be kept in  
confinement while the army remains in  
Mexico, and then to be drummed out of  
service."

The remainder of the prisoners senten-

ced to death by the court; Frederick Fogal,  
company K, 2d Dragoons; Henry Klinger,  
same company and regiment; Henry Long-  
hammer, company F, same regiment;  
Francis O'Connor, 3d Infantry; James Ap-  
pleby, company D, 2d Artillery; M. T.  
Frantius, company K, 3d Infantry; P. Nail  
company B, 4th Infantry; George W. Jack-  
son, company H, 1st Artillery; Keer Dela-  
ney, company D, 4th Infantry; J. Price,  
company F, 2d Infantry; Jno. Cottle, com-  
pany B, 2d Infantry; R. Parker, company  
K, 5th Infantry; Parian Fritz, company F,  
6th Infantry; J. Benedick, company F, 6th  
Infantry; Auguste Morstadt, company I,  
7th Infantry; J. Rose, company F, 6th In-  
fantry; Lachlen McLachlen, company F,  
6th Infantry; John Cavanaugh, company E,  
6th Infantry; R. Hanly, company A, 2d Ar-  
tillery; Gibson McDowell, company A, 8th  
Infantry; Lemuel A. Wheaton, company  
A, 5th Infantry; P. Casey, company F, 6th  
Infantry; Patrick Anson, company E, 4th  
Infantry; Harrison Kenney, company E,  
4th Infantry; Roger Hoggan, company I,  
4th Infantry; G. Dalewig, company K, 2d  
Artillery; Barney Hart company K, 2d Ar-  
tillery; Hugh McGlelland, company A, 5th  
Infantry; Tim. Millet, company D, 3d ar-  
tillery; and John McDowell, company A,  
8th Infantry, will be hung by the neck un-  
til dead, between the hours of 6 and 11, in  
the forenoon next, after the receipt of this  
order, under the direction of the command-  
ing officer of the post at which they may  
respectively be found. [Executed Septem-  
ber 13, 1847, at Mexico.]

We conclude this miserable record of re-  
tributive justice meted out to these accoun-  
ders, taken in arms against their own com-  
patriots, with the following from the Ameri-  
can Star.

**Execution of Deserters.**—On the morn-  
ing of the 9th was hung at San Angel, six-  
teen deserters from the American army,  
who had taken up arms against their Govern-  
ment. Immediately after some ten or  
twelve were shipped and branded on the  
cheek with the letter D. Riley, the chief  
of the San Patricio crowd, came in for a  
share of the whipping and branding, and  
right well was the former laid on by a Mexi-  
can mulatto, Gen. Twigg, deeming it too  
much honor to the major to be flogged by  
an American soldier. He did not stand the  
operation with that stoicism we expected.

The next morning four others of the same  
company were executed at Mexico, and  
on the 13th thirty more were hung upon  
one gallows at the same place. The thirty  
were brought out for execution about the  
same time that Chapultepec was being  
stormed and Col. Hartney, pointing to that  
place, told them that they should